LITTLE DANGER IN SNAKES

Enemies to Each Other Rather Than Foes to Hn anity.

Venomous Reptiles Passing Away in the Path of Agricultural Progress Deadly Fer-de-Lance in Martinique

"It may be stated as a general rule," said Prof. Leonhard Styneger, of the Smithsonian Institution, "that our polsonous snakes are decreasing rapidly in numbers, and that consequently the danger from their bites is constantly diminishing. In many localities where rattlesnakes were formerly numerous they have now become entirely exterminated, while in others they are extremely rare. The causes that have led to this are va-rious, but the commonest cause is un-doubtedly the increasing cultivation of the country. In other places the decrease in the number of the snakes can be traced directly to their being killed off by the directly to their being killed off by the bog, an animal certainly not proof against the venom if it enters their circulation, but usually well protected by its fat, which is, in most cases, sufficiently thick to prevent the fangs of the serpent from penetrating the underlying tissue On the other hand, there are localities in

which certain species of poisonous snakes have actually increased."

Dr. H. H. Behr, of the California Acad-Dr. H. H. Behr, of the Cantornia Academy of Science, attributes the increase in the number of rattlesnakes in some localities not far from San Francisco to the killing off of the enemies of the snake, notably birds of prey and other snakes, while Mr. Hunter, of the St. Louis Academy of Science, reports a similar increase in Western Illinois as due to the of Science, reports a similar in-e in Western Illinois as due to the t stock law, compelling swine to be

Caunibalism of the Tribe.

The peisonous snakes have a great many natural enemies which keep them in check, but there does not seem to exist in this country any animal which makes a specialty of the business and is particularly adapted for it, with the exception of some of the harmless snakes. The of some of the harmless snakes. The blood of all serpents, even the most harm-less, is impregnated with venom which renders them immune to the bites of other snakes, and many instances are known where non-venomous serpents have killed and eaten deadly snakes. Among the most removaed enemies of the rattlesnake is the common king snake, and the rempants of poisonous snakes are often found in the stomachs of other species. Hence it seems the harmless variety should not only be spared, but protected. As they rank among the best friends of the farmer and the gardener.

For over a mile along both banks of the stream just below the Klamath Falls the makes awarm in countless wriggling hosts. nakes, and many instances are known

makes swarm in countiess wriggling hosts. They are harmless water snakes, and are regarded by the inhabitants as benefactors, for twenty miles south of the town of Klaonth deadly rattlesnakes are almost as numerous as water anakes at the falls. There is a great vital enmity between the two species, and the water anakes kill off the rattlers in great numbers, thus becom-ing actual protectors of the inhabitants in that region. The lowest estimate places the number of reptiles in this locality as

1 600 000 to the mile.

that there are but few localities in the United States in which the really danger-bus species are numerous enough to render even an experiment with bounty derirable. It has been tried and is still in vogue in India, where large sums are paid annually to snake destroyers, but without sensibly diminishing the fearful mortality resulting from snake bites in that country. Even in the little island of Martinique It appears to have had little effect in dereasing the number of the deadly "fer-de-lance, probably the most dangerous of all serpents while it undoubtidly led to an inents, while it undoubtedly led to an inpents, while it undoubtedly led to an increase in the death roll of the population. The inhabitants of Martinique have tried training to the presence of this dreadful reprile. They tried the hog, so redoubtable in the case of the rattlesmake, with the roul of great meriality among the hogs. Their last experiment was the importation of a number of the little ferretalitie animal from the cases of its rage, bling faself, which, how-

The Viner Family in General A description of the general characteris-

cal of the entire viper family, in which

the exception of the corals.

The fangs of the vipers are attached to the fore end of what may be termed the jaw bone or maxillary, in the hollow of which is contained the poison sac, the contents of which are emitted through a bollow or groove in the fangs. At right angles to the maxillary, and attached to the palates by means of certain muscles, is a narrow bone, called the transpalatine. The fangs lie normally flat, back against the pulate but when the snake strikes a contraction of the muscles of the transpalatine pushes the latter against the maxillary, which being movable, revolves notable specimens, now in the National though most authorities who have hitherto upon the subject have so stated, case of the fer-de-lance, the reptile lies in coll, using its tail as a "point d'ap-pui," and with the forepart of its body ack upon itself in several coils, thus marcation between any of her creations, bling the rattlesnake. Suddenly it forward its head with the rapidity into each other through intermed are types. bent back upon itself in several coils, thus of lightning, throwing open its jaws at an tween the commencement and completion of the shrust, it is bound to be struck fairly by the points, especially as the venom-injecting snap is not made until the vic-tim is struck or the thrust completed. The only American snake which belongs

to the elapine family, the other great group of polanous serpents, is the coral, a denizen of the Gulf States. One of the main distinctions between this group and the vipers lies in the fact that the maxillary is practically immovable, and the fangs in consequence permanently erect, so that the anake strikes in a more or less ounced curve, and snaps at the object attack. Unless this snap is made pre-ely at the right moment, the points of fangs will not meet, and no poison will injected. The snapping of the jaws te necessary for the injection of the venom with both the vipers and elapines, and so forcibly is the act sometimes performed forcibly is the act sometimes performed that the snake's fang has been found broken off in the wound, in the reptile's attempt to extricate its jaws from the

The elapine's made of attack is less direct then that of the viper's, and depends in a great measure upon the reptile's alm, which is not always accurate. It was probwhich is not always accurate. It was prob-ably the street clumsiness of the toral snake in hing its intended prey that led until very recontly to the belief that it was perfectly harmless. It was only after a remarkably successful achievement in this line in which the snake's victim died within an hour, that the coral snake came under close scientific scrutiny, and

it was found that its poison is identical with that of the Indian cobra. This poison is the main constituent of the venom of all the clapines, always mixed, however. with a certain amount of cotorous venous The poison of the vipers is mainly com-posed of a cotorous venom, with more or less admixture of the cobra constituent. The cobra and rattlesnake are selected as ypical specimens of the clapine and vipe families in regard to their poison, as the cobra contains least admixture of the viper or cotorous venom, and vice versa. The effect of these two poisons is distinct--The Humble Porcine Quadruped

a Destroyer - Character of the entire system, reaching the nervous or motor centres, with extreme rapidity, and leaving only a slight scar to mark the wound, while the viper poison acts chiefly by causing mortification of the part bit-ing, which may spread with more or less capidity over the entire body, or may only result in a local affection.

The Power of Mesmerism

Snake venom, in its most virulent form is only modified sallya, doubtless converted by nature into a specific poison, as much for the purpose of enabling the animal to procure food as for a weapon of defence. The fact that the blood of the reptile is impregnated with an antidote which enables its to safely devour its poisoned prey seems to render this suppo-sition probable. Another remarkable gift which nature seems to have bestowed which nature seems of snakes is the upon certain varieties of snakes is the power of fascinating or measurerizing their victims. Although this may appear a sather fanciful idea, some very distinrather fanciful idea, some very distin-guished scientists of the present day are inclined to admit that there is some truth in it, and there are cases upon rec-ord which can scarcely be explained in any The African traveler, Paul Du Chaillu,

relates a story of an occurrence which came under his observation in equatoria Africa. He was a fever convalescent at the time and lay upon his sick couch un-der the shadow of a tree. Gazing up into the branches with the idle but exquisitely refined senses of a convaiescent, he dis-cerned a hideous black snake lying in a coll upon one of the branches, and at a little distance a bird was perched. movable, gazing into the beady eye of the loathsome reptile. The snake and his in-tended victim remained thus for a consid-erable period, to the utter wonder of Du Chaillu who, with agonizing expectation, was waiting for the bird to fly. He found himself too weak to utter a cry of warning and before his horror-stricken eye the serpent monster leisurely despatched the unfortunate little bird. Whether this was an instance of fright upon the part of the bird or the faculty of mesmerism in the snake is left to conjecture. Similar cases have been reported in this country upon reliable evidence, and the question

copperheads, etc., into "pit vipers."
"pit," or cavity, sinks deep into
maxillary bone, and represents a "bl sac lined with epidermis, which, not being connected with any of the other cavities or organs in the head by any inside opening or canal, forms another interesting

When the earlier zoologists came to examine this peculiar structure they, of course, tried to identify it with other or-gans already known, some hinting at the closed nostrils of the fishes, while others Premiums for Slaughter.

It is operationally suggested that a premium per head, or rattle, be paid by the was urged, also, that it might have some Government for the extermination of the connection with the poison apparatus. It dangerous snakes, but it has been shown was plain, however, even to those propos was plain, however, even to those propos-ing these explanations, that they were not the true solution of the question, and so most authors have been satisfied with a reference to the pits as "mysterious." The existence of a "sixth sense," how-

dangerous of these pit vipers is the water moccasin, of which it has been said that of that little ferrer-like animal from the cass of its rage, blting itself, which, how-East indies, called the mongoose, which ever, has not the slightest ill effect upon successfully combats the deadly cohra, bit, its health. When an attempt was made as a traveler observes. "the attack of the cobra is one thing, and that of the fer-delance which wastes no time fooling about
on end, but lets out at once quite another." and so the mongoose has taken
no active steps toward the extermination
of the fer-de-lance.

The lance which wastes no time fooling about
the k-eper's rod again and again, and it
was found necessary to desist from further
efforts for fear the spake would injure its
mouth in its fury. The water moccasin,
which is an inhabitant of the Southeastern,
the struck at States, feeds principally on fishes. It musnot be confounded with the true moccasin, an innocuous snake which it somewhat resembles, and whose only bad trait is a end of the entire viper family, in which are included all the American snakes, with the exception of the corals.

The fames of the vipers are attached to nibals, and cases are known where two have commenced to devour each other, starting from opposite ends and, when meeting in the centre, still continuing the

meal with the inevitable result, however that one of the eaters was devoured by the other. The Copperhend Species.

The only member of the pub viper tribe palatine pushes the latter against the maxillary, which, being movable, revolves through about a quarter of a circle, carry. Museum, having been obtained in the iming the fangs with it until they are erected perpendicularly to the roof of the mouth. It has been recently shown that the crection of the fangs is not a necessary consequence of the opening of the mouth, also far obtained. The colors of the copso far obtained. The colors of the cop-perhead, however, are known to vary ac-cording to its age and the locality which it inhabits. It is said to be the handsomest of anakes. As nature exhibits no strict line of de

so the distinction between the poisone of the distinction between the possionous angle of 180 degrees, and thus it is seen that the fangs, which are crected till they are at right angles to the jaw, must point straight at the object of statek, and that fatal to man, but which nevertheless do not possess any poison apparatus, and there not possess any poison apparatus, and there are others who possess the poison appara-tus but whose hite is only fatal to the smaller animals. Whether in the case of the former the saliva is infected with thos poisonous bacteria which may render the bite of a dog, horse, cat, fly, or even man himself dangerous and even fatal, or whether it is owing to the condition of the blood of the person bitten, will remain an enigms, but it is undoubtedly true that fatal results have resulted from the bite of a solid-fanged snake. The truth is, so little comparatively is known of the reptiles even by scientists that it would fill a volum were one to attempt the various unsettled questions concerning them. It is sufficient to say that they are now, as they have been from the very creation of man, the subject of considerable doubt and not a little dread.

In city walls where Duty bids me stay
I long for woodland paths; sweet breath
pine; To see again the distant, dazzling line

To see again the cistant, tazzing into of sleeder, sandy shore. I know teday How fair must the the sea far, far away the whose broad breast the sun-wrought sapphires shipe.

And sparkle in the wind that breathes of wind; How shafts of gold and shifting shadows play Beneath cool groves that sing a slumber song. And clear bird notes are tingling through and through.

through the state of Silence. All, I long For friendly firs that brush against the blue, And each still night to watch the warrior Mars Review the vast pracession of stars!

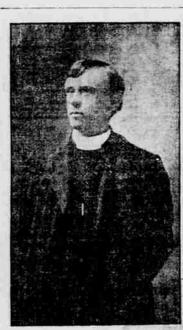
—lierbert Bashford, in East and West.

GLORIES OF CELTIC ART

A Measure for Displaying Ireland's Ancient Grandeur.

Reproductions of Records and Manuscripts Relating to Gaette Literature to Be Secured for a Proposed Museum at the Catholic University Of Interest to Scholars Everywhere

There is proposed as an addition to the chair of Gaelic languages in the Catholic University, now filled by Dr. Richard Henebray, a museum devoted to the reception of an archaeological collection relating to the early prehistoric ages of Ireland: in addition to a more complete library pertaining to the golden age of Gaelic literature which dates from the seventh century.



Dr. Richard Henebrny.

The originator of this plan is Mrs. Auron Moreley Wilcox, Mrs. Wilcox has been permanently connected with the kindergarten school movement in this country, and is a lady of broad ideas and large culture. She has interested herself in the movement known as the "Celtic Revival" in its relation to church history, and her plan for a museum devoted to ancient Celtic art, together with a library of the almost unknown national literature of Ireland, is meeting with the enthusiastic approbation and support of Celtic scholars throughout the country. The object of the museum will be to promote in the United States the results of the movement which has been styled in Europe by some savants "The Celtic Revival," and by others "The Gaelic Renaissance," which, originating in Europe during the latter part of this century, has already produced marvelous developments.

The Celtic language is now studied in the various universities on the Continent of Europe, as well as in some of those in Ireland and England, but the Catholic University, at Washington, is the only institution of learning in the United States which has an endowed chair and able professors in this branch of research. Hence it is that the proposed movement, which is thoroughly non-sectarian, seeks to establish itself in connection with the university, which already possesses several reproductions of ancient Irish manuscripts. The only collection of Celtic antiquities of any note in the country is in the posseshowever, relates only to the stone age, and comprises hatchets, arrow heads, hammers, stone rings, etc. These have all been presented by private individuals, the Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian Institution never having itself conducted any special investigations in Trish antiquities.

The plan formulated by Mrs. Wilcox for the awakening of popular interest in the subject of a Celtic library and museum is by the establishment of an organization called the Celtic Memorial Society, of which all persons desiring to promote the study of the art and literature of ancient Ireland ome members. Many Irish societies in this city and throughout the entire country have signified their intention of joining the newly-formed organization.



Dr. Heinrich Zimmer.

"The future plans of the society," said irs. Wilcox to a Times reporter, "incluc. Mrs. Wilcox to a Times reporter, "incluc-the sending of a person to Europe whose learning and discrimination will fit him for selecting the most valuable and char-acteristic manuscripts and objects of ar-and to have these photographed or repro-duced for the museum. This person would also be appointed to act as foreign secre-tary of the Ceitic Memorial Society, and I have not the slightest doubt from assur-ances I have received, that the interest in the British Isles and on the Continent of Europe where the Celtic movement has been steadily growing for the last decade, would speedily make the society thoroughly cosmopolitan in its scope. It is, o course, in Ireland, England, and the con-

of the most valuable results I think no one can doubt. Late finds that have been made in Ireland go to prote the trustworthiness of that most wonnerful chronicle of pre-historic Europe called in Gaelic the Lebar Gabhala, which written shortly after the introduction of Christianity into the country, purposes to give a history of its peoples from the time of the Deluge. "The valuable collections of antiquities and manuscripts to be found in Dublin, especial that of the Royal Irish Academy, which contains the lafer finds, as well as the articles of gold in the British Moscam illustrative of the early history of Britain, the most of which are Irish, could be reproduced, in the case of the metal objects, by electrotype, while the more valuable

by electrotype, while the more valuable manuscripts are now issued in photo-lithingraphic copies by the academy in Dub in at a comparatively small cos. In fact, a I these megnificent collections could be reproduced, classified, and arranged without induced, classified, and arranged without in-volving any very great measure of expense, and the educational value of such a work would undoubtedly be incalculable. No re-productions have as yet been made of those precious examples of early Gaelic contained in the manuscripts written by St. Columbanus and his disciples and car-ried abroad to the Continent of Europe during the slebb and out the centuries. during the eighth and ninth centuries. of the fifth century, their margins are for the most part covered with exhaustive and voluminous Gaelle glosses, poems, etc.

Among the most noteworthy of these is a
copy of Prician's Grammar, in the library
of St. Gall; St. Paul's Epistles, in the University of Wurzburg, and a commentary on
the psalms of David, by Columbanus, now
the psalms of David, by Columbanus, now

The glosses on the last-named work a e so extensive and voluminous that, according to Dr. Whitley, a very complete grammar and dictionary could be compiled from them alone. Dating from the period of these manuscripts to the close of the first month out, but there was no rain, no water, and the plains lay in in the Ambrosian Library, Milan, "The glosses on the last-named work at e them alone. Dating from the periodic these manuscripts to the close of the fifthese manuscripts to the century there exists an almost underely open cracks. Day after day open cracks English and other modern languages. Portions of the "Lebar Gabhala," or "Book of Conquests," especially these relating to the legendary history of Greece and Rome destruction of Troy, the wandering of Ulysses, the story of the Aeneld, the life of Alexander the Great, etc., have ap-peared in English translation. This work was compiled by the bards, or learned men, after the introduction into the country of Christianity by St. Patrick, and is prob-ably the greatest antiquarian enigma in existence

Ireland the Oldest Nation

"If the statements it contains are true Ireland is the oldest ration in Europe, and its history is perfect and complete from the days of Noah. In no other document are pre-historic times recorded with such appearance of authenticity and truth. In addition to the portions mentioned of this great work, poems, tales, etc., translated from the ancient taelic, have appeared from time to time. This literature, dating as it does from a period when the greater part of Europe was in a state of barbarism is. In some respects, the most polished that the world has ever known. The lyric poetry, especially, is receiving the attention of poets of the present day, us it exhibits most delicate and elaborate methods of versification, and is exemplified in some of the latest English works, notably in portions of Tennyson's 'In Me-

The chair of Gaelie of the Catholic Unirersity was endowed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and its work as carried on by D. Snahan, the first incumbent, and his successor, Dr. Henebray, has acquired an international reputation. Dr. Henebray was born in 1836 at Mt. Bolton, County Waterford, Ireland, He studied at St. John' College, Waterford, and afterward at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, He was or-dained to the priesthood in 1892. He went to England where he resided some years, studying under the celebrated philologist, Dr. Stricker, at Manchester College, and graduating there as professor of Sanscrit and old Irish. He afterwards went to Ger-many and studied at the Universities of Priesbourg and Baden, having for his master at the latter place the great Tomney-san. He journeyed to Grifswild in the duchy of Pommerin on the Baitic, where he in the Catholic University in October,

ALIEN INDIANS IN MONTANA. Redskins Who Crossed the Border After the Riel Rebellion.

(From Forest and Stream. At the collapse of the so-called Riel rebellion a large number of half-breeds, who had presumably been concerned in it, fled across the border from the Northwest territories and settled in Montana At the same time a number of Cree In dians made a similar migration. All these people have since resided in Montana, although on one or two occasions United States troops, at the request of the Indian Bureau, have gathered up the Indians taken them to the boundary line, and thrust them across into Canada. But as oon as the troops moved away the Indians returned to the places along the Missouri and Milk Rivers, where they

have been accustomed to live.

Many of the Cree half-breeds settled in the Judith Basin, where some of them have done well as farmers and stock raisers. Others, however, spend their

talk of sending out troops to capture them.

During last autumnativese half breeds have been hunting as usual, and as usual in violation of the law and since their methods are so well-brown it would certainty seem worth the wille of the authorities of Montana to take steps to put an end to this abuse. A very few convictions would do this It must be understood that these half-breeds have no hunting rights in Montana or anywhere else beyond those possessed by the ordinary white critizens of the State. Their case is not like that of certain tribes of Utes in Colorado, or certain, Bannocks and Snakes in Idaho and Wyoming, to which the United States long ago guaranteed forever the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States. On the contrary, these half-breeds are immigrants, real outlanders, and should be held to a strict accountability to the law.

This has recovides that every person who

Celtic art and literature."

When the stages of ancient of the library and museum in connection with the Catholic University not only because the central position of the university would render the proposed advantages easily available to wholars throughout the country.

That such a work will be productive of the control of the control

HIS PETITION

It was not a pretty story, but it was more. It was fraught with that primitive ruggedness one gets an impression of along with cutting prairie winds, bucking broncos, the crack of a revolver, the

whiz of a bullet.

The fellow's name was Thompson, and he could handle a bunch of steers with the he could handle a bunch of steers with the best of them, but there was an air of met-ropolitanism about him that assorted ill with his surroundings. And although he drank harder, swore better, and went rougher than any man of them, he had never been able to live down his nickname of "East Side" Thompson. Under the in-fluence of rolling prairies, the boundless sweep of cloud and shy, an intimacy with the elements and reliance upon nothing bu-his own wit and courage, a man grows his own wit and courage, a man grows to be a strong, sagacious, vital creature so different from our circumscribed ideas of a man that for want of a better term we call him a "cow puncher." The Three-X outfit of cow punchers had

been on the trail more than a month, and according to all precedent and reason the rains should have set in weeks before, but they had not. The grass that had sprung up with the first early showers had seared These are now to be found scattered among the libraries of France, Germany, Switzer land, and Italy. Although written originally in Latin, in the cursive Roman hand along the bottom of their beds, which the it alive. The shallow, sluggish little streams of brackish water that crawled along the bottom of their beds, which the year before had been swollen beyond their banks, finally gave gave out utterly. In every direction the white alkali plains glistened away to the meeting line of the sky in an infinitude of isolation. The oldest inhabitant in all that country round could not recall a winter that equaled this n dryness. Howbeit, Nevada was then a new State,

evening-moments when the great flery all the world to molten gold. But to the played out cow puncher sunset means nothing but bedtime bedtime after a hard, parched, hop-less day. There were clear, chaste moonlight nights of wondrous ra-diance, too, but the moon was seen only in the early morning, when they rose to another day more hard, more parched, hopeless. The cattle-mere anatomical charts by this time-went staggering about in crazy circles, too weak to need watching. the three X's on their flanks reduced to half the original size by the shriveling the hide, or fell heavily to the earth, rise again, after many seasons of sun and shower, as prairie flowers and sait grass. Their bellowing was reduced to a moan almost human in its misery, for the one voice common to all created things, animal or human, is the voice of suffering.

The Missourian, a great, hulking young fellow, was first of the men to show signs

letion, was first of the men to show signs of weakening. That is the most terrible moment in all like experiences, when the men who have held on grimly and endured together see one of their number losing his grip. This had been an ill-assorted outfit when they started out with the cattle across the plains, but standing together, shoulder to shoulder, defying death against learning olds knits a man deeply into the fearful odds, knits a man deeply into the life of his fellow. Among these men there was no spoken sympathy, no overt act of kindness, but in their very sullenness was that grimmest of all sacrifices, each man enduring in stoic silence in order that he might not intrude his own sufferings upon his already overcrowded neighbor. The clinching of the lips to suppress a groan when one is thirst-maddened may require

when one is thirst-maddened may require more heroism than facing a cannon with flags flying and drums beating, inasmuch as "he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

At last one day the Missourian gave out utterly. He was not of the cowboy build in the first place, but his splendid borse-manship and enthusiasm had induced Witson, the boss, or "Yankee Bill," as he was called, to take him on. In his delirium he lay and cried for water, day and ium he lay and cried for water, day and night. He blubbered and begged for wa-ter, and called upon the names of those he had known in his childhood. Every man went about his own business, which was largely the formulating of fervent and clo-quent oaths ament the heat, the drouth, and the delay, and apparently no one heard and the delay, and apparency no thing he his cries. Water was the one thing he wanted, and the one thing they could not get, so, after they had put his boots under his head to make him comfortable, they let him alone. Under ordinary circumstances a Missourian more or less was of no great consequence to "Yankee Bill." but this break in the ranks shattered the last vestige of hope. Whatever may have been done after that in the effort to keep up their pirits was mere bravado, for each man foresaw the end.

The Missourian had been a quiet sort in the modern had been a negress, but of the modern kind, which is not insulated and the one thing he wanted and he one thing he wanted and he cause of Jane Redmond vs. Frances Redmond and her children shall come up for adjudication in the civil courts of St. Louis there will be unfolded a queer story. It is rich in recollection of slavery days in the South and the essential elements of romance.

Jane Redmond is a negress, one of those quaint Southern mammies to picture whom has been the vain and touch a layery and the properties of the cause of Jane Redmond vs.

Frances Redmond and her children shall courts of St. Louis there will be unfolded a queer story. It is rich in recollection of slavery days in the South and the essential elements of romance.

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Jane Redmond is a negress, one of those quaint Southern mammies to picture whom has been the vain and novel in the cause of Jane Redmond in the cause of Jane

talk much, but now he talked incessantly in the soft, thick drawl of the South. And always of home scenes, of the memories of boyhood that whetted the edge of their torture till it was beyond all enduring. Now he was fishing along some stream and swearing in round terms at some "fathead nigger" for scaring the fish, now he was in school struggling with some problem he could never solve beyond "carry sev-en.". Always coherent enough to call up memories in their own minds of a youth misspent for the most part. They would not move further away because they were camped under the only shade in sight. They thought of dragging him off beyond earshot, but while everyone would have been glad to have it done, no man could do it himself. Their horny hands had grown gentle in their ministering touches. stroying game, fur, and fish at all seasons, without regard to the law of the law of the lambdoord in the men; not one of them could carry a saddle, much less a rider. Each man integrated to the law of the men; not one of them could carry a saddle, much less a rider. Each man integrated to the law of the men; not one of them could carry a saddle, much less a rider. Each man integrated to the men, and the men; not one of them could carry a saddle, much less a rider. Each man integrated to the men, and the saved a last charge in his revolver, knowing that that perhaps would be their only deliverance from a death too horrible to mame. All but "East Side," who, when a decision had to be made between himself and his horse, had led her out behind a little acclivity and put his last charge through her game little heart. Now he must make his exit in some other way if he would let his disembadied spirit pass on meanwards of the money but instead of the money to a friend for safe keeping. Redmond delivered the money, but instead of the men; not one of them wealthiest planters in Rankin county, aims. So was Jane, his wife, one of Colonel wealthiest planters in Rankin county, aims. So was Jane, his wife, one of Colonel wealthiest planters in Rankin county.

I well be remembered that two or three wears since these half-treeds got in additional carry a saddle, much less a rider. Each man integrate was Col. A. H. Miller, one of the wealthiest planters in Rankin county, aims. So was Jane, his wife, one of Colonel wealthiest planters in Rankin county.

I wealthiest planters in Rankin county, aims. So was Jane, his wife, one of Colonel wealthiest planters in Rankin county.

I wealthiest planters in Rankin c

strict accountability to the law.

This law provides that every person who wilfully hunts, chases, or runs with dogs any buffalo, moose, eik, deer, antelope, Rocky Mountain goat, or mountain sheep, shall be punishable. Now, all through the autumn of 1895 the Canadian half-breeds the account of the Missonian Buch.

do confronted with the thought of taking the name of God reverently. Instinctively they turned to "East Side." they said. "It's your lead, 'East Side,' " they said. And "East Side," groping blindly back. And "East Side," groping blindly back and toward the memories of his youth fried to recall something of religious import. Slowly through his desiccated brain port. Slowly through his desiccated brain for proclated a line from a church hymn. him "From Greenland's ley Mountains," but although the thought was pleasant in this

burning d-sert, the words were not to the point—besides, that was all he knew of it. He shook his head sorrowfully. "In the be-ginning"—he thought he had struck the

ginning"—he thought he had struck the right lead there—"In the beginning, God created—" But again he was stuck and could go no further.

"Lead up, 'East Side!" they urged. Then the light broke. The backward groping had brought him down to the days of his childhood, to the words his grandfather had been won! to say as with bowed heads the family, to the third and fourth generations, was gathered around his table on Thanksgiving Day. So, under the burning Thanksgiving Day So, under the burning sun, whose only shadow was cast by the flocks of carrion birds that circled above the remnant of the outfit, they stood over the grave of their dead companion, waiting for a like fate, or death by their own hands, to be torn by coyotes perhaps be-fore the breath was out of their bodies, the six gaunt men with bowed, uncovered heads, while "East Side" pronounced in

"Oh, Lord, for what we are about to receive make us devoutly thankful. Amen.'
A prayer was a prayer to "East Side.'
Anything that began with "Lord" in reverent terms and ended with "amen" was a prayer. His grandfather had been a godly man, and he had said it, therefore it was appropriate on this occasion. The effect was the same upon the others, for the words smacked of the phraseology of the

wandering exhorters they had heard.

After the passing of the Missourian there was even less to do; the men were more tacfurn with each other, but there was no-ticeably less profamity among them, pos-sibly because they harbored their strength more jealously and the exertion was un-necessary, or because their mouths were too dry to articulate many words. It was now six weeks since they had set out across the "sink," expecting to get the cattle off their hands and have a little "time" in the city before starting back to

the camp; but the wild-eyed, sorry-looking things seemed unpromising enough now even for a glue factory.

As "East Side" lay on the ground looking up through the holes in his hat—they stood upright and walked no more than was absolutely necessary, for that required an exceptions of struck levels watching the penditure of strength-lazily watching the flocks of birds that swooped and poised in the air above him, he discovered, or thought he did, that they cast a shadow against the sky—a tiny grey shadow that he watched for the utter lack of anything else to watch. When the birds flew lower, ball seemed almost to stand still, to go a long backward glance before dropping else to watch. When the birds new lower, out of sight, and with a Midas touch turn the shadow seemed to grow larger, but when finally they flew away there was still when the birds new lower. the shadow, larger and darker. With a wild whoop he sprang to his feet, forget-ting the value of harboring his strength as he grasped the import of that shadow. It was a cloud! Every man sprang up a that tiny speek, and went to work with white face and unsteady hands. The speck grew larger, and the men worked harder; every hole or trough that led to the basin was cleared for action, so that not one pre-cious drop might be lost. Their words were few but kindly as they scraped away, with one eye on the ground and the other on the

one eye on the ground and the other on the cloud slowly but unmistakably growing larger and coming their way.

During the night those sun-scorched dreamers dreamed of moist winds and rain clouds foregathering over the moon, then of rain drops pattering gently until they made a soaking downpour. But they had often dreamed that—dreamed it when their often dreamed that-dreamed it when their parched tongues hung out of their mouths and cracked for dryness. By this time they had grown wary. Even in their sleep they were on their guard and not to be

beguited into believing.

When at last in the early morning the rain did come, with the first pattering drops every man forgot everything in the world but the all-consuming passion to slake his burning thirst; until their bats had caught enough to drain, they sucked their shirt sleeves. Then, because his own need for that inst charge was no longer imperative, the outfit boss drew a bead on the likeliest animal in the herd, and they feasted royally, joyously, uproariously on steak and water. And in the exuberance of their glee no one noticed that for con-venience they had chosen the mound that covered the Missourian for their table. After the feast every man lay down in his trench, which was now filled with wa-

ter, and soaked soaked through to the marrow, rousing himself only to drain his hat, then fall-ing back and soaking more, And, when, after twenty-four hours of soaking, they got up out of their trenches, each water-logged man was a firm believer in the effi-cacy of prayer.—The Argonaut.

A ROMANCE OF SLAVERY.

Suit of an Old Negro Woman for Her Widow's Bights.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

vested with that charm which slavery and its customs threw about the black chattels of that time. The one is sixty year

old, the other ten years her junior.

Jane Redmond asserts that she is the widow of John Henry Redmond. Frances widow of John Henry Redmond. France: Redmond says she is John Henry Redmond's widow and produces as proof a marriage certificate and four children the youngest of them nearly grown. Jane Redmond produces like proof, save that

Redmond produces like proof, save that she has only two children.

There is no record of divorce, and the bone of contention is property fronting 188 feet on Macklind Avenue and 300 feet on Northrop Avenue, in the western part of the city. It is worth perhaps \$4,000. Prances Redmond is possessed of it by virtue of a will, written with lead pencil, by John Henry Redmond.

mond delivered the money, but instead of returning, he made his way to the Federal lines, finally reaching St. Louis, where he

settled. Late in the sixtles he wooed and wor Frances, the woman who now calls bern Frances Redmond, Several years Hezekinh Redmond came to St. Louis fr Mississippi. He was a son of Jane Red-mond, and he had often heard his mother tell him that his father was John Henry Redmond, who had descried her and their master just before Lee gave up his sword

master just before Lee gave up his sword to Grant. She supposed he was dead.

But before Hezeklah had been in St.
Louis long he heard of the death of a John Henry Redmend, and, as if by intuition, he suspected that this same Redmend was his father. Wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, he began an investigation, which resulted in conclusive evidence that his suspictions were true. He visited his suspicions were true. He visited Frances Redmond, and she, unsuspecting Frances Redmond, and she, unsuspecting the identity of her caller, showed him the will which John Henry Redmond had left. Immediately Hezekiah concluded to appeal to the courts. One morning about a month ago Hezekiah, hat in hand, approached O. J. Mudd. Mr. Mudd became sufficiently interested to write some letters to Mississippi and Alabama, and the replies to these confirmed, even to the replies to these confirmed, even to the smallest detail, all that Heneklah had agserted.

A Remarkable Gift.

Mrs. F. E. Buttle has offered the New York

SAVED AT DEATH'S GATE

Few Modern Instances of Reprieves at the Scaffold

The Recent Case in Gretna, La.-A Condemned Man Recalled to a New Lease of Life While Facing the Noose-A Fragic Comedy That Was Once Enacted in the Capital City.

The recent reprieve of a negro condemned to be hanged at Gretna; La., for teloplous assault, when the condemned man. already pinioned, had ascended the scatfold, brings to mind the fact that snatching a man from the very jaws of an ignominious death is something that now is rarely heard of. These grewsome romances of the gallows tree have frequently happened in days long gone, when the machinery of laws, hasty trials, and sentences to early death were in vogue.

In modern times reprieves when preachers are giving their final consolations to trembling penitents; when the legal executioner, pailed himself in the presence of the stern duty forced upon him and his assistants, holds the condemned man ready to cover his face with the black cap that will shut out the light of the sun's brightness from his face forevermore, are a rarity. A week before the date of execution, twentyfour hours before the time set for the death of a condemned man, even on the very morning of the day fixed for the ex-piation of crime, reprieves that have been hoped for, prayed for, and in many cases confidently expected, have reached the jail ors and given many miserable wretches fresh leases of life; but the arrival of an order to atop proceedings when the offender's foot is literally on the scaffold, re-prieve is hardly to be thought of in the vaguest dream than can permeate the vis-

ion of humanity. A man who was recently the central figure of just such a scene as this is Samuel Wright, a negro, who was to have been hauged at Gretna, La. The time set for his execution was between noon and 2 o'clock. On the morning of the day fixed for his death a priest of the Catholic Church administered to him the last sacraments, and sisters from the convent of Perpenual Adoration earnestly engaged in prayer with him. A few minutes after 1 o'clock Wright was conducted up the steps of the scaf-fold by two deputy sheriffs.

A press despatch describes the scene as

"The sky was overcast by dull, leaden clouds, and there was a slight drizzle fall-ing. Wright's face, almost as black as the Prince Albert coat he were, had in it a tinge of dirty grey, which indicated his intense emotion. As he approached the centre of the scaffold the hanging most struck his forehead, and he lifted his head

to look at the object, the soft rain falling on his face. His lips parted in what most of the spectators thought was a smile, but which was more likely a grin produced by muscular contraction from the frightful sit-uation in which he stood. His wrists were handcuffed when he came on the scaffold, and when he was led to the trap a deputy began to pinion his legs with rope. The executioner stood in a cell near the scuffold, clad in a flowing black robe, and his face and head hooded. His cue to come upon the scene was to have been a tap on the window by the sheriff. But this hideous figure, which always brings a this nideous ngure, which always brings a chill to the stoutest heart and a feeling of nausea to the healthiest stomach, never appeared on the platform.

"The sheriff stood with his finger poised to tap the window and bring on the scene

this abhorent figure which seemed to bethis abhorent figure, which seemed to belong to some medieval inquisition or venu,
when a deputy sheriff ran up the steps of
the scaffold with a paper in his
hands. He was too breathless to
speak, and one of the deputy sheriffs, who had an idea of his business,
motioned him away. Another deputy, who
seemed to have sume indistingt inking of seemed to have some indistinct inkling of the marshal's sussion, pointed to the sher-iff. The deputy still cuable to speak ran down the steps and handed the papers to the sheriff.

"Bring the prisoner down, said the

sheriff, after glancing at the papers. "Bring him down?" asked a deputy in

'Yes,' responded the sheriff "Tes," responded the sheriff
"The deputies loosened the bands about
the negro's legs and the condemned man,
for the first time since he bad ascended
the scaffold, seemed to have some idea of
his surroundings. A long, deep breath of relief escaped from his open took on less rigid curves, and the grin bore a much closer resemblance to a smile. Wright was immediately taken back to jail, where he was a long time in what

meemed a semi-conscious state."

This was a scene that can never be for-This was a scene that can never or integration by those who weie present at its occurrence. The reprieve that favored the condemned was granted upon an appeal for a stay of execution hardly an hour before the time fixed for his death.

Cases have often happened when the appearance of a man with the wild gesticula-tions of a maniac or a fast-riding horseman in the vicinity of fail yards has given a pulsation of hope to the man about to be led to his doom that interposition in his favor has happened, and in many instances

Rarely has the hope had true foundation in civil executions, though in the carrying out of death rentences by coorts-martial

they have not been infrequent.

With all their solemnity, sometimes there is a ludicrous aspect on such occasions. Not very many years ago a man in this city was scatenced to die in the old inis city and which stood partly on the site where the Pension Office now is. Everything was in readiness for the performance of the tragedy required by the law. Those entitled to be present at the hanging were in their places and as the jall officials were about to lead the condemned man into the prison enclosure to meet his fate a loud rapping was heard at the jail yard gate and a man was seen wildly waving a paper over his head. "A reprieve, a reprieve!" was on every man's lips. The excited man was promptly admitted and presented his paper to the marshal in charge of the emn proceedings. It was a permit from the Attorney General's office allowing the bearer to be present at the execution.

FUR-CLAD FIGHTERS.

English Soldiers' Clothing in the Crimean War. (From the London Daily Mail.)

During the terrible struggle in Russia in 1854-6 our troops were clad in coetly furs to preserve them from the rigors of a Rusdan winter. The coats of the officers were made of a five brown fur, cut in the well-known military shape of the time. The coats and cloaks for the men were not of so fine a quality, but were, nevertheless of a good, substantial make, and were, furermore, supplied with waterproof shoul-covering.

Both officers and men alike we strong overalls of cowhide, and it is on record that one city firm alone secured a contract to supply 50,000 suits of this material for the men and 10,000 more for officers. A noted furrier made no fewer than 50,000 pairs of large fur gloves to complete

single order. a single order.

Those regiments which did not wear bearskins, as did the Guards, were supplied with a sealskin headdress, an exact copy of that worn by Arctic explorers. This cap was pronounced to be both warm and easy to wear, and was a boon to many poor fellows who otherwise must have suffered terribly from frostbite.

Whatever may have been the mistakes of that war, there was no stinginess on the part of the Government in providing the soldiers with warm clothing, an is evidenced by the fact that one consignment of stores included 250,000 pairs of gloves, 200,000 pairs of lambs' wool stockings, some 50,000 flannel gowns for the hospitals, and 60,000 greatconts for wear over the